Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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PRESS DRIVE IN U.S. TO CASTIGATE IRISH WORRIES BRITISHERS

Say Excessively Severe Measures Would Give Rise to Thorny Empire Problems

Special

LISBON, March 14.—The London correspondent of the Swiss paper Zuercher said today that the British were worried over the American press campaign favoring economic sanctions against Eire, which is a member of the British Commonwealth. The correspondent said that excessively severe measures against Eire would give rise to thorny problems for the British empire policy as the Westminister statute guarantees the dominions' full sovereignty and freedom of diplomatic negotiations.

The correspondent pointed out that the British pressure, which exceeded the narrow limits allowed the British Government to safeguard its paramount interests, could be interpreted by the other dominions as an abandonment of the rights stipulated under the Westminister statute. The Zuercher correspondent further said that the French-Canadians particularly approved the Irish Government's attitude, arguing that all the dominions had the right to choose their own policy.

Churchill Explains Step

Special

LISBON, March 14.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that suspension of travel between Britain and Ireland is but the first step which will be taken "to isolate Eire from the rest of the world" as long as Dublin insists on maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis, according to a London dispatch.

Churchill said that the measure was taken at the request of the United States whose request for removal of Axis diplomats from Dublin had been rejected by the Irish Government.

Churchill added that the United States and Britain are "fully in accord" on measures being taken against Eire "to protect anti-Axis military movements from Axis espionage."

The dispatch said that Churchill's words clearly implied the extension of travel restrictions to the border between Northern Ireland and Eire and perhaps even a semi-blockade of Eire. Churchill in his threat to Ireland told the Commons "If a catastrophe were to occur to the anti-Axis armies which could be traced to the retention of German and Japanese representatives in Dublin, a gap would be opened between Britain on the one hand and southern Ireland on the other which even generations would not bridge."

Canada Refuses Request

Meanwhile, a United Press report from Ottawa said that the Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King, today, told the House of Commons that the Canadian Government had been requested by Prime Minister Eamon De Valera of the Irish Government to try to induce the Washington Government to withdraw its note to Eire which demanded the expulsion of Axis diplomats, but that he refused to comply with the request and gave De Valera to understand that the "Canadian Government was in full accord with the United States' demand to Eire."

A New York dispatch quoted an article entitled "To Hell with Neutrality" in the New York Post, considered as a supporter of Roosevelt, as declaring that there no longer was any neutrality and that one no longer wanted any neutrality. Alluding to Eire, Turkey, Spain and Argentina, the paper maintained that neutrality was an "absurdity" adding that because it was an absurdity "it led to absurdities."

Assailing the Irish Government's stand, the paper concluded that "The time has come for all clear-headed people to realize this fact in the United States, in Eire and everywhere else."

2,673 Air Victims in Britain

Special

LISBON, March 14.—Air raids against Britain in February caused casualties of 961 dead or missing, the latter believed dead, and 1,712 injured compared with 252 dead in February of last year and 108 in January of this year, according to a London dispatch today.

Nippon Film Shown In Paris to Assist Air Raid Victims

Special

PARIS, March 14.—In order to raise funds for French families who suffered from air raids, the Japanese film "Children in the Wind" was shown today in one of the largest Paris cinemas. The performance was held under the auspices of the French Workingmen's Relief Fund Committee, which will distribute the receipts among the air raid victims.

BRITAIN CONCERNED OVER SOVIET ACTION

Details on Political Arrangement With Puppet Regime Still Unknown in London

Special

LISBON, March 14.—Up till Tuesday afternoon, the British Government had received no precise information from either of the two partners in the discussions over new political arrangements between the Badoglio Government and the Soviet Union. Randal Neale, Reuters diplomatic correspondent, hesitated 24 hours before commenting to this effect upon the resumption of diplomatic relations between Naples and Moscow which was announced on Monday, a London dispatch disclosed.

Randal Neale described the anti-Axis position toward the Badoglio Government as far as international law is concerned as complicated because the anti-Axis is technically at war with Italy, which, however at the same time, has been recognized as a co-belligerent against Germany.

Normal Ties Impossible

"Only after the armistice has been substituted by a peace treaty," he said, "can the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with Italy be thought of. The present status however seems to permit special diplomatic arrangements which are not on an equal footing with normal relations between countries and Moscow has presumably judged the situation from this point of view," Neale writes.

He added that "the British Government circles hope that Ambassador Bogomolov, who acts for Foreign Vice-Commissar Vishinsky as the Soviet Union's representative, will inform as soon as possible the British representative in southern Italy, Harold McMillan, in detail about the questions arising from the establishment of direct relations between the Soviet Union and the Badoglio regime. For the time being, the Italian Government has not informed McMillan about these events, he declared.

F.D.R., Hull Silent

Special

LISBON, March 14.—President Franklin Roosevelt's complete silence at his press conference today on the Soviet Union's recognition of the Badoglio Government only added fuel to the speculation in Washington quarters in connection with the new Soviet move, which some observers believe may have repercussions of undermined dimensions among anti-Axis quarters, according to a Washington dispatch.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was also evasive at his press conference on the same subject. Asked if the United States State Department contemplated taking similar action in exchanging ambassadors with the Badoglio Government, Hull replied that he had nothing to say on the subject.

One correspondent said that there

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

GOEBBELS ATTACKS ENEMY PROPAGANDA AIMED AT NEUTRALS

Foes Know They Cannot Win War, Reich Propaganda Chief Asserts at Salzburg

Special

BERLIN, March 14.—Declaring that the enemy camp knows quite well today that it has no military chance to win this war on the battlefield, Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels in a speech on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the reunion of former Austria with Germany which was celebrated at Salzurg, Tuesday, asserted that the frustrated and impatient enemies are trying to lure the neutral countries or countries allied with the Axis over to their side.

He said that "we hold many trump cards in our hands and in the none too distant future the initiative will once more be on our side and slowly but surely we shall not only catch up with the temporary technical progress of the enemy but shall be ahead of him."

Turning to the present war, Dr. Goebbels declared that Churchill and Roosevelt were compelled by various reasons to risk a dangerous undertaking of invasion.

As indicating the frustration which is characterizing the present enemy maneuvers, Dr. Goebbels emphasized that "the war, in the fifth year, is approaching with gigantic strides its dramatic climax. Shortly before the end and on the brink of decision, the enemy countries are trying to lure neutral countries or countries allied with us over to their camp."

He went on to regard this as sure proof that the enemies, by no means, feel themselves so strong as they try to appear on the surface. "The enemy camp knows quite well today that it has no military chance to win this war on the battlefield," he said.

"The enemy has tried this on all fronts," he declared, "but all these efforts have so far failed with the heaviest losses."

Dr. Goebbels then pointed out that Britain which had wanted to counterbalance Germany in Europe with this war was now faced with a far greater menace in the shape of the Soviet Union.

Describing the unshakable determination of the German people, Goebbels declared, "While the war objectives of our enemies are gradually being shaken, the German people are ready to stake all and bear all in defense of their existence. We know why we are making sacrifices, why we are seeing the war through and why thousands have lost their belongings.

"We know that even this kind of warfare is still more bearable than peace such as our enemies intend to impose upon us. The German people would not be worthy of their great exemplars if they weakened in this war.

"I believe I am justified in making this statement as I lead the city whose civilian population has been subjected to extraordinary hardships in the past four months. I speak in the name of the population which has shouldered sacrifices as only few German towns have had to shoulder and which like all these towns has not lost its tenacity but in which the word has become true that what does not overthrow one makes one stronger.

"If we hold out in this decisive hour, never break down and unwaveringly believe in our just cause, in our destiny and in our life, we shall master this historic battle and come out of it victoriously."

Timely Arrival of Nippon Planes Foils Foe Landing on Borgen Bay

Japanese Bombers Carry Out Lightning Attack Sinking Four Enemy Transports and Two Warships in Short Space of 16 Minutes

By KEIZO KADODA
Of the Navy Press Corps.

RABAUL.—Fiercely and relentlessly repulsing the swarm of enemy planes over Borgen Bay, New Britain Island, the Japanese Navy Air Units are tightly guarding their positions taking a heavy toll of enemy craft.

Prior to major landing operations in the New Britain area, the enemy commenced large-scale bombing attacks on November 29 of last year. Since then enemy bombings had been repeated with dogged persistence five or six times a day. On some days, more than 600 planes including large Consolidateds and medium-sized North Americans impudently raided the island with an escort of 50 to more than 100 fighter planes.

The enemy made the Japanese airfields, Cape Gloucester, troops' living quarters and storehouses, the main target although they often wantonly bombed the area around Borgen Bay, the coast and the roads along the shore. Due to the incessant bombing the jungle trees which had once fringed the shore, throwing their shadows on the surface of the water, were completely torn up and the area some hundred to hundred and fifty meters from the water's edge was transformed into barren land. At present not a single tree remains which may shelter the Japanese soldiers from the enemy planes. A certain hill which was most intensely bombed by the enemy has been completely disfigured. The beautiful hillsides which were previously clad in verdant green have been stripped bare.

The supply of armaments, ammunition and foodstuffs gradually ran out and the question of replenishment became difficult due to the increased activities of enemy aircraft and torpedo boats.

Upon receiving the news of the landing of the enemy forces on Cape Merkus on December 15, last year, the commander and his men, anticipating the enemy's design to effect a landing in the Borgen Bay area in the near future, doubled their determination to shatter such maneuvers at all costs.

A deafening roar and a terrific shock rocked us out of our beds at 3:30 a.m. on December 26. It was still dark. The detonations this morning were quite different from the usual explosions and before I realised that we were being bombarded from a warship, the sentinel rushed breathlessly in to report that bombardment had started from an enemy cruiser.

The intense firing from the enemy ship seemed to be aimed at our base. Shells burst with terrific force close to our positions. The enemy cruiser had apparently stolen very close to the shore.

About 30 minutes passed and the early morning light enabled us to perceive the situation. Out on the sea, probably ten to 20 nautical miles from the shoreline, we sighted the dark forms of a group of ships. Closer scrutiny disclosed the bulky forms of a transport of about 10,000 tons, more than a dozen transports of 5,000 tons, an X number of cruisers and a X number of heavy destroyers.

We assumed action posts in pre-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

USAMI IS APPOINTED MINISTER TO CHINA

Will Assume Post in Shanghai; Sugihara Named Director of China Affairs Bureau

Uzuhiko Usami, Director of the China Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China on Wednesday. Mr. Usami will assume his post in Shanghai.

Arata Sugihara, Councilor in the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and concurrently Secretary in the Board of Information, was named director of the Chinese Affairs Bureau to succeed Mr. Usami.

Graduating from Tokyo Imperial University in 1918, Minister Usami has served in the Foreign Office, assuming successively the posts of Consul in Antung, Chief of the Financial Affairs Section of the Trade Bureau in the Foreign Office, Consul-General in Foochow and Mukden, Councilor in the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, Minister to Egypt and acting director-general of the Asiatic Affairs Board. He was made director of the Chinese Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in November, 1942.

Mr. Sugihara, the new director of the China Affairs Bureau, was the Consul-General in Nanking in 1940 and was appointed Chief of the First Section of the Investigation Department of the Foreign Office in 1941. He was installed as chief of the General Affairs Section of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in 1942.

Morita Succeeds Matsui

Domei

PEKING, March 15.—Yoshio Matsui, vice-consul and head of the economic section of the Japanese consulate-general at Peking died on March 13. Funeral rites were held at the consulate-general yesterday.

Vice-Consul Keiichi Morita at Shanghai has been named as his successor.

Japan-Croatia Society

Domei

BERLIN, March 13.—The opening ceremony for the newly established Japan-Croatia Society was held in Agram today. Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, sent a wire of greetings to the president of the Society.

GERMAN LINES STOP SOVIET OFFENSIVES

Both Armies Doing Patrol Duty On Northern, Central Zones; Battle Rages in South Area

Special

BERLIN, March 15.—The Soviet offensive has come to a standstill along the whole of the northern and central sections of the Eastern Front from Gomel to Narva Bay, according to the Transocean military commentator. He declares that contact between the two forces is being maintained along this front of just under 1,200 kilometers by local patrol activity but that no fighting of importance took place on Monday.

Stating that one could speak with more justification of the activity on the part of the German defense, which scored noteworthy successes in counter-attacks at Narva as well as north of the Smolensk-Orsha highway in the central section, the commentator pointed out that the only major Soviet attack, which was undertaken north of Nevel, was checked by the tenacious German resistance.

Turning to the southern sector of the Eastern Front, he said that the fighting there continues with unabated furiousness. "The main German fighting line, which at the present is based on the Bug River between Vinnitsa and Nikolaiev, is the target of an attack by superior-numbered Soviet forces moving in a broad front between Progrebitche and Novy Bug, southwest of Krivoi Reg," he stated.

Ward Off Attacks

"While the systematic disengagement movements of the German divisions were being carried out almost without interference, the rear guards had the task to hold up the heavy pressure exerted by the Soviet forces and prevent a break through of Soviet formations to the Bug River in extremely bitter defensive engagements fought in mobile fashion."

"Every village corner was fought for with great ferocity before individual farmsteads were abandoned and due to these operations, the German forces were able to successfully reorganize their front at the Bug River completely according to plan and the Bug River had not been reached by the Soviet forces at any point.

"Heavy fighting has again developed on both wings and in the north the Soviet forces are advanc-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 3)

Hidden Secrets of Atlantic Wall Hinted To Play Decisive Role at Right Moment

Special

BERLIN, March 14.—Surprises never end within the area of the Atlantic wall, writes a German war correspondent from somewhere on the Channel coast. The correspondent said that water was rising gradually over wide stretches of land converting the area into a bog. He said that plains most suitable for landings from the air had become useless overnight under the direction of an invisible hand.

The correspondent said that the photographs taken by anti-Axis reconnaissance planes must look quite different from those taken in recent months. Strips of coastal areas changed their appearance from day to day, he said, adding that the strength of the Atlantic wall depended not only on what was visible but that the invisible would become a decisive factor at the right moment.

The correspondent said that the Atlantic wall was much like the Sphinx whose face refuses to disclose its secrets. Of reserves, motorized divisions and panzer formations, he said that one did not see them but instinctively felt they were there. Asking where the earth had swallowed them, the correspondent answered his own question saying that a ruse had been used in designing the Atlantic wall.

NIPPON UNITS ROUT BRITISH MAIN FORCE IN THE CHIN SECTOR

Enemy Troops Begin Fleeing in Disorder Over Same Road They Did 2 Years Ago

By C. HASHIMOTO
Of the Army Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT.—The main force of the British in the Chin area, routed by the Japanese, has begun fleeing in disorder over the same road that two years ago the British fled with nothing but the clothes they stood in.

The Japanese drive against the enemy in front of the Chin plateau on the central Burmese border is continuing smoothly. The various Japanese Units advancing through jungles and ravines are threatening to cut off the enemy's retreat over the highway which is the main artery of the enemy's communications. The main force of the British assigned to Tidim and Tonzan have begun running for their lives over the same road that the British had traversed in mad flight two years ago.

The enemy stationed the main force of the Anglo-Indian Army at Tidim last year and formed a powerful advance base at Tonzan and Kalewa, striving to expand the highway as the main artery of their communication system.

Ever since the organization of the Indian National Army, the British, fearing that their sepoys might join it, have filled the foremost lines almost entirely with British troops, transporting arms, ammunition and provisions to the first lines on pack-mules and on 500 to 600 vehicles on some days and at least 200 vehicles on the average daily. Thus the Chin area has been considered a most important base for their operations to wrest back Burma. With the swift advance of the Japanese, however, the area has come to be threatened with blockade at the rear. Thus the enemy design to attack Burma via the Kalewa plains in synchronization with the Arakan and Fukawng operations is now in danger of total frustration.

The defense of Burma, accordingly, has gained in iron solidity and the complete occupation of the Chin plateau has placed the Japanese in a most advantageous position as the heights command the mountains running from south to north as well as southern Chittagong. Also to the enemy Fourth Division in southern Chittagong, the Japanese on the Chin heights are constituting a silent threat in concert with the activities of the X X Unit now advancing through the upper reaches of the Kaladaung River.

Tonzan Fall Nears
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 15.—Utter chaos reigns among the troops of the enemy's 17th Division at Tidim and Tonzan as the Imperial Japanese Forces prepare to close the encirclement ring.

Seeing the hopeless plight of the enemy forces in this area, Wild Eagles on March 13—in keeping with the spirit of Bushido—dropped leaflets advising the enemy to "stop resistance as it would serve no useful purpose."

Enemy Dream Shattered

Domei

AT AN X X BASE IN BURMA, March 14.—The doom of the Anglo-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Italian Editor, Gayda, Killed in Rome Raid By Anti-Axis Planes

Special

ZURICH, March 14.—Virginio Gayda, former editor of the Giornale d'Italia, and one of the foremost Italian political commentators, was killed today during an anti-Axis air raid on Rome, according to the Rome Radio. The broadcast revealed that Gayda's house was hit and that the whole building collapsed in the second wave attack by enemy planes over the Tiburtino, Tusculano and Nomentano districts. Gayda, who had been in his studio at his working desk, was found dead under the debris.

SETBACK OF ENEMY IN BURMA ADMITTED

British Military Commentator Falls Writes Campaign a Complete Failure

Domei

LISBON, March 14.—Commenting on the British campaign to recapture Burma, Cyril Falls, noted British military commentator, admitted in a late issue of the Illustrated London News that the British operations have ended in a complete failure, a London dispatch disclosed.

He writes as follows:

"The British 5th and 7th Divisions, moved into the Maungdaw and Buthidaung sectors at the beginning of the year, but in the face of the lightning attacks of the Japanese Forces, the 7th Division was completely encircled in the Sinzeiwwa valley and hopelessly frustrated. The 5th Division too met bitter annihilation. Thus the British attempts to recapture Burma ended in complete failure.

"Meanwhile, British troops which were dispatched to lend support to the comrade troops moving southward along the Kaladan River fell into a Japanese trap in the Kyakutau sector and at present are fleeing after having met defeats in the Paletwa area."

FASCIST MINISTERS HOLD COUNCIL UNDER MUSSOLINI

War Minister Graziani Reports On Organization of New Defense Forces

Domei

NORTHERN ITALY, March 13.—The Council of Ministers of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy headed by Premier Benito Mussolini, met in the Duce's headquarters and War Minister Marshal Rodolfo Graziani reported on the organization of the new Fascist Republican Defense Forces.

The Council of Ministers passed several decrees, including the establishment of the "economic policy" controlling prices, distribution of raw materials and legal arrangements regarding general consumption.

The Council further decided to reorganize the "Academy of Italy" which is to remain the representative organ of the nation's spiritual life in the sphere of arts and sciences. The Academy's aim is to safeguard the spiritual life and the cultural traditions of the people. The Academy is also intended to support the Government in all problems dealing with arts and sciences.

The number of members for the Academy was fixed at 40. The Council also drafted and passed the oath to be taken by members of the merchant marine.

British, Australian Miners End Strike But Serious Losses Dislocate Industry

Special

LISBON, March 14.—A London dispatch said that the week-old strike of 100,000 miners, which was estimated to have cost Britain 300,000 tons of coal, began slowly breaking up today with early reports indicating that possibly a third of the men were back at work. The situation on the whole, however, continued to be confused.

The dispatch said that some miners who voted yesterday to return to their jobs went home this morning after meetings at the pitheads. It said that the shutdown was still complete in some areas.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Sydney said that the strike of coal miners on the south coast of New South Wales had ended and that the men would return to work tomorrow. The dispatch said that, however, the resulting loss of 230,000 tons was seriously dislocating operations in many foundries and other industries. The strike developed from a controversy over working conditions.

A dispatch from Detroit, Michigan, said that milk deliveries in the Detroit area, which was reduced to a little more than a trickle over the week-end, had been resumed today, following a settlement of the strike by about 2,500 dairy workers. Army officials offered their assistance in getting the War Labor Board's consideration of overtime in the pay dispute.

OUR UNITS WIPE OUT FOE TROOPS TRYING TO ATTACK HAUWEI

Enemy Torpedo Boat and Landing Barge Fail to Invade Isle in Admiralty Group

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 15.—After silencing the furious enemy bombardment, the Imperial Japanese Forces annihilated the enemy troops which attempted to attack Hauwei Island off Lorengau in the Admiralty Group on the morning of March 13.

An enemy torpedo boat and a landing barge made futile efforts to invade Hauwei Island on the morning of March 13. They commenced a vigorous bombardment in the Lorengau area. Immediately giving fierce counter-attacks, the Japanese Units stationed there annihilated the invading foe. No damage was caused to the Japanese side.

Yaluit Raid Frustrated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, March 15.—Japanese Forces successfully repulsed three enemy B-25's that attacked Yaluit Island of the Marshall group early yesterday morning and another three B-25's that raided Mille Island yesterday afternoon. No damage was suffered by the Japanese.

Foe Planes Beaten Off

Domei

RABAUL, March 15.—Imperial Japanese Forces stationed here gave battle to and repulsed an aggregate total of 190 enemy raiders including fighter planes, B-24's and B-25's that repeatedly attacked this base on the forenoon of March 13. Some damage was done to our ground installations.

Abortive Raid

Domei

HOIHOW, March 15.—Encountering two enemy air formations consisting of five B-25's and five P-40's respectively in the course of their hot pursuit of eight B-25's that attacked Hainan Island twice on the morning of March 13, Japanese planes shot down a B-25 and three P-40's and also heavily damaged other hostile aircraft. All the Japanese planes returned safely. Slight damage was done to the ground installations here.

China Bases Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, March 14.—In a drive to smash the American air force in China, Japanese Army Air Units today carried out a series of devastating raids on five enemy air bases, blasting military installations and destroying eight planes on the ground.

The targets of the Japanese air attacks included the airfields at Hengyang, Hunan Province; Suichuan, Shansi Province; Kweilin, Kwangsi Province; Chaoking, Kwangtung Province, and Wuchow, Kwangsi Province.

Braving fierce anti-aircraft fire and the counter-attack by enemy fighter planes, a Japanese Air Unit, in two raids on the Hengyang base from 1 a.m. set ablaze one enemy plane on the ground and blasted the airfield's runway and military installations.

At about the same time, another Japanese Air Unit went into action against the Suichuan air base and in two raids it blasted the runway and nearby facilities as well as setting ablaze two enemy planes on the ground. The runway was so severely damaged that it has been rendered unfit for use for the time being.

These war results were achieved despite the fact that the enemy anti-aircraft fire was intense. Owing to the darkness, full details of the damage inflicted on the enemy air base could not be ascertained.

On the Japanese side, two planes were damaged, but all the machines returned to their base safely.

Meanwhile, at 3 a.m., another Japanese Air Unit raided the Kweilin, Chaoking and Wuchow airfields in turn despite inclement weather.

At Kweilin the Japanese Wild Eagles set ablaze five large-sized planes on the ground and bombed and heavily damaged the runway.

The Japanese Air Unit met with intense anti-aircraft fire during the raids on the enemy air bases at Chaoking and Wuchow, but it suc-

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Press Comments

Wednesday, March 15

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COMEDY

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The attempt of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia to counter-attack Burma has resulted in a series of defeats since the tragedy of Sinzeiwwa. But Britain, being used to defeats, seems to have its own interpretation of the situation and Prime Minister Churchill has dispatched a message of congratulation and appreciation to Lord Louis Mountbatten. This is something which at first is hard to understand. Not realizing the secret design behind this British attitude, President Roosevelt highly applauded Churchill's action in congratulating Mountbatten. This is something really fit for a scene in a comedy.

Churchill's message, saying that it was a glorious retreat to save the British forces from being encircled by Japanese troops, is a smoke screen intended to cover the eyes of the world from seeing the real facts of defeat, and furthermore reveals the crafty British intention of fighting this war at the sacrifices of the United States.

The formation of the East Asia anti-Axis forces was promised by Britain at the Quebec conference and materialized in order to please the United States. The object of forming the East Asia anti-Axis forces is, needless to say, to open offensive operations against Japan from the Continent simultaneously with that from the Pacific. Therefore, six months after the establishment of Mountbatten's headquarters at New Delhi, it was loudly proclaimed that a large-scale offensive to regain Burma would soon commence. The United States believed that the time for action had come, and Admirals William F. Halsey and Chester Nimitz commenced the Pacific operations which caused so many losses to their own forces.

But knowing the real strength of the Imperial Japanese Forces, Churchill let the United States face the danger of confronting them and instructed the East Asia forces to restrain their action. The British forces were ordered by Churchill to start action only when the situation seemed favorable to them, at the sacrifice of the Americans.

Believing that the Pacific situation had become favorable for Britain, Mountbatten prepared to start action. However, at the very moment of the commencement of action, the Japanese Forces made a surprise attack, and with lightning speed smashed the East Asia anti-Axis forces. With this development, whether or not the outcome resulted in the defeat of the British forces, Churchill was placed in a position that made it imperative for him to send words of congratulation to Mountbatten who had faithfully carried out his instructions.

All this clearly illustrates the crafty mind of Britain. For Britain, who hates to see the United States becoming unlimitedly powerful after the war would have taken a course as they wish, it is not at all strange that she hopes to make the United States waste its strength and thus become exhausted.

Yet, President Roosevelt has expressed support of the dispatch of the congratulatory message to Mountbatten. This must be called a comedy that has no humor in it. It is also reported concerning the simultaneous attack on Japan, that the United States and Britain are to hold a new conference. But when we consider the fact that their habit of holding conference after conference only results in giving Japan time—what they are so eagerly trying to avoid—it may be said that they are in a very sad plight.

EIRE REFUSES TO BOW TO AMERICAN WISHES

ASAHI—The United States has been exercising ruthless pressure on neutral countries, demanding that they abandon their neutrality. Eire, the sole neutral country among the nations of the British Commonwealth, has been picked out as the latest victim. The United States has demanded the expulsion of Japanese and German diplomats from Eire, giving as reason the alleged Axis espionage activities based in Eire. This is a case of clutching at any pretext deemed handy, and also a good example of an attempt to violate the sovereign rights of a neutral nation, exactly in the same way that the United States has dealt with Argentina.

It should be noted in this connection that these unwarrantable interferences in the affairs of neutral countries always take place on American initiative, Britain only following her lead. In the case of Eire, too, the United States has acted on her own, Britain joining in later. This is all the harder to understand as Eire is still a member of the British Empire.

There can be no doubt that the United States, in carrying on this war, is simply preparing for the conquest of the world in the future and the pressure on neutral countries is an indication of the methods she will employ. By completing the domination of the western hemisphere, she is seeking to secure a springboard for her European aggressions. However, this policy is bound to come to a clash with the Soviet Union as the latter is endeavoring to advance in Eastern Europe. It is also certain that the policy is being pursued at the sacrifice of Britain. Following her diplomatic retreat from Argentina with whom she had been most closely connected, Britain has been compelled to yield the diplomatic leadership to the United States also in the case of Eire, a member of the British Empire. This is eloquent testimony that America's plans for world aggression are being carried through at the sacrifice of Britain.

The self-conceited arrogance of the United States, however, has met a check in the freedom-loving people of Eire. Her attempt to interfere with Eire's neutral policy has been repulsed by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, and the ignorance and immaturity of America in international politics clearly exposed to view. Washington should have known better than to attempt such an assault upon the independence and freedom of Eire, won after a hard struggle under the able leadership of Mr. de Valera. Britain, in fact, had already attempted to force her to abandon her neutrality and to permit British troops to be stationed in Eire but failed.

Neutrality in this war for Eire is a vital test of her ability to defend the fruit of her hard struggle and ultimately to gain complete independence from the British Empire. It is expected, therefore, that she will maintain her neutrality to the last and hold the United States and Britain at bay.

INFERIOR AMERICANS

MAINICHI—Some time ago we commented on the illiteracy of American soldiers. A recent issue of the American magazine Liberty reports that all the illiterate recruits have been discharged. We are struck with amazement to learn that such men numbered 750,000, the equivalent of 50 divisions. Our amazement has deepened over the further report that 200,000 of the number are to be given an elementary education for three months and are then to be called up again.

Liberty, in reporting these facts, prefaces them by saying "incredible as it may seem," but there is nothing incredible about the inferiority of Americans in general. All who know America know that the common run of Americans are uneducated, uncultured and ill-mannered. Thus it is quite a simple matter for the smarter Jews, and the Anglo-Saxon imperialists sharing interests with the Jews, to fan their childish spirit of adventure and to send them to the front to be slaughtered for the sake of paltry wages.

Only the close relatives of the soldiers fear the bleeding tactics of their enemies. The Jews, naturally, are callous about the death of gentiles. No matter how many die, they feel less compunction than in sending flies to their death. The 750,000 above, however, are not fit even to fill the part of flies, but have been disbanded. Is there a sillier parallel in any other country of the world today?

Those who come next to these illiterate elements are not by any means the intelligentsia. Next to illiteracy a thick layer is formed by men who barely manage to read and write, or the sort of gangsters as have been let loose in southern Italy and India.

Such are the men who are serving as the talons of the American Jews who are endeavoring to place the world under their domination and are professing to become the policemen of the world in the event of victory in the current war. Thus we see the utter impossibility of permitting them to rule the world.

Our Units Wipe Out Foe Troops Trying To Attack Hauwei

(Continued From Page 1)

ceeded in scoring direct hits on the military installations. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Guerrillas Are Smashed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON THE HOPEH-SHANTUNG BORDER, March 14.—The spring mopping-up campaign in the Hopeh-Shantung border sector, which began on February 21, ended on March 10 with the complete eradication of enemy guerrilla units in this sectors.

War results gained by the Japanese Unit operating in this district during the recent campaign include 172 enemy dead abandoned on the battlefields and 201 soldiers taken prisoner, besides the destruction of six underground passages, 133 dugouts, one printing plant, one arsenal.

F.D.R. BLAMES REICH FOR RAIDS ON ROME

Issues Statement Obviously Meant as Answer to Pope's Plea to Spare Holy City

Special

LISBON, March 14.—Obviously meant as an indirect answer to the Pope's latest plea to spare Rome from destruction, President Franklin Roosevelt today issued a statement blaming the Germans for whatever damage that had been dealt Rome already and to be dealt in the future by anti-Axis aircraft. A Washington dispatch said that Roosevelt, charged the Germans with using the "holy city of Rome as a military center."

Ignoring the recent destruction of the historic Benedictine monastery at Monte Cassino by American aircraft and artillery, Roosevelt declared in his statement that "we have tried scrupulously—often at considerable sacrifice—to spare religious and cultural monuments and we shall continue to do so."

Meanwhile, the Irish radio said tonight that Prime Minister Eamon De Valera was asked in the parliament today whether the Government would make representations to the belligerent Governments to respect the inviolability of the Vatican state. The radio said that he replied that certain steps had been taken but that it was premature to say more at the present.

Timely Arrival of Planes Foils Landing by Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

paration to meet the enemy's landing attempts.

Enemy warships were only 2,000 meters away from us. They had reached a point where men could be landed in 20 or 30 minutes.

The enemy vessels came nearer and nearer. They were now steaming off a coral reef, about 1,000 meters from the shore but evidently the reef was in the way as they could be seen wandering about aimlessly as though they were undecided on their plan of action.

After about 10 minutes the ships steamed off apparently having abandoned the attempt to find a suitable landing site. The first landing seems to have been over at 9:40 a.m., nearly five hours from the time the operation got under way.

About 10:30 a.m. another group of enemy transports arrived under the escort of cruisers and large destroyers.

The transports stopped five to ten nautical miles off shore to the east of Cape Gloucester. The vessels escorting them were cruising about in the offing

Soon landing operations began. Tanks, motor-cars, troops were brought ashore in specially designed steel landing boats with the engine room at the stern.

While engaged in this operation the sound of many planes was heard from a southerly direction. The planes were Japanese. Before we were fully aware that our bombers had come to attack the enemy, we saw white smoke rise above the mast from the side of a large enemy transport and when the smoke disappeared there was no more of the transport.

In this way two large enemy transports were sunk and their fate was soon shared by a 5,000-ton ship and a 10,000-ton transport.

With these sinkings the enemy lost thousands of troops and huge quantities of war materials.

It was not until the transports had been attacked that the cruisers and destroyers began firing. Presently we saw what remained of the enemy convoy together with the cruisers and destroyers steaming off at top speed under the protection of a smoke screen.

The second wave of our bombers streaked after the fleeing group of enemy warships and transports.

In keeping with tradition, a daring Wild Eagle, when hit by bullets as he was maneuvering his bomber to attack an enemy warship, deliberately crashed into the vessel just behind the bridge with a full load of bombs. Black smoke and water rose in huge columns, preceded by a terrific explosion. The enemy vessel caught fire and her bow was turned toward the sea in preparation for flight, but developing a list 35 degrees began to sink rapidly stern-first.

There was also another cruiser which was sunk by direct bomb hits.

Three vessels which remained of the group of enemy cruisers and destroyers barely escaped the fate of the others. Emitting smoke, these three warships hastily took flight.

All these great results were achieved by our Wild Eagles in the short space of 16 minutes from the time they went into action till the attack was over. At this point the report of members of the unit at the base ends.

One Aspirin Costs 7 Shillings in Chungking; Homesick Sailors Used by Smuggling Firms

Special

LISBON, March 14.—One aspirin tablet costs seven shillings in Chungking, said a report from London quoting an article in the Daily Herald.

"Such high prices," it was revealed, "are caused by smugglers who use planes to introduce medicine and luxury articles into blockaded Chiang-controlled areas. Several smuggling firms have been formed which, in the role of "good samaritans," offer to transport homesick Chinese sailors to Chungking.

It was also revealed that the sailors are provided with new suits of clothing, fountain pens, watches and medical drugs and are given air tickets to Chungking.

When they arrive at their destination, the sailors are deprived of their new clothes and the other goods and are given cheap wearing apparel.

The goods the sailors brought with them are then sold on the black market in Chungking at high prices, the report concluded.

Nippon Units Rout British Main Force In the Chin Sector

(Continued From Page 1)

Indian 17th and West African 81st Divisions is inexorably nearing in the campaign launched by the Japanese from the Mayu Mountains to annihilate the Anglo-Indian forces dreaming of wresting back Burma.

The anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia are persisting in their counter-attack agitations against the Japanese in the Burma area from the Fukawng area to the north, the Chin area on the central Indo-Burmese border, the Mayu Mountains and Kaladaung to the northeast. Against them, the Japanese are developing lightning forestalling operations and are steadily securing positions of advantage.

(1) In the Mayu Mountains area, there lies encamped at present the Anglo-Indian Fifth Divisoin to the west of the range and what remains of the Seventh Division, which had been crushed in the Sinzeiwwa basin, to the east of the same range with the Mayu River at the center. The contingent that is proceeding to their reinforcement is the Anglo-Indian 26th Division which was routed in the Arakan tragedy of last year.

Joined 7th Division

Part of this contingent appears to have joined forces with the remnants of the Seventh Division. It has fixed artillery positions to the north of Buthidaung near Ngakyedauk and Syinoubin, important points on the western bank of the Mayu River to the front. With Kigitau and Windauwwin on the eastern bank of the river as bases, it is stirring to turn the tide of war.

From the Ngakyedauk and Syinoubin artillery positions it had been blind-shelling our X X unit to the west of Buthidaung for the last day or two but the Japanese battery went into action and smashed them in short order. Meanwhile, the Kubo Unit which launched a surprise attack on Nagyaunggyaung, important position to the rear of the Fifth and Seventh Divisions, at the outset of the Mayu campaign, returned to the rear base on March 4. The battle here had been extremely fierce.

The enemy troops in the Kigtau area came advancing to the left wing of the X X Unit on seven occasions between March 3 and 4. On March 8, an enemy battalion supported by 40 tanks stumbled into the Japanese positions in the Taungyaung to the west of Buthidaung from the direction of Syinoubin and was all but wiped out.

On the other hand, the Fifth Division based in the western area of the Mayu Mountains had fixed artillery positions at Maungdaw, Norodan to the northeast of Maungdaw, Kelamin and Gananbin but the Matsumoto, Taira, Tsujimoto and Tsuchii Units have almost completely paralyzed those artillery positions.

(2) Kaladan area: The West African 81st Division which was advancing southward along the Kaladan valley in order to rescue the Anglo-Indian Seventh Division formed its first line through Kyakutau, situated on the western bank of the Kaladan River, and Taitabin, on the eastern bank of the same river. The said division built an airfield at Kaladan, 30 kilometers from these two key points, and also detailed powerful units to Tonggyaung, 10 kilometers south of Kyakutau, supplying them with provisions transported by airplanes.

The XX Unit of the Imperial Japanese Forces marched into the Tengyau area on February 27 and occupied Apoc, 15 kilometers southeast of Kyakutau, and also took Tengyau, a key point situated some 10 kilometers southeast of Taitabin. Advancing farther northward, the Unit occupied Taitabin on March 2. Turning to the west, the Unit destroyed about 300 enemy troops in a clash at the 352 Heights on the eastern bank of the Kaladan River and, marching northward along the eastern bank of the river, occupied Kaladan on March 5.

Driven Into Mountains

Another Japanese Unit started its offensive on March 4 and advanced to a point north of Kyakutau, while the Kobayashi Unit which had marched to the right flank of the enemy, cut off the retreat of the hostile troops at Taitabin and Kyakutau, in collaboration with other comrade troops that had been advancing northward. The Japanese then crossed the Kaladan River and occupied Singyaung. As a result of the lightning onslaughts of the Japanese Forces, the West African 81st Division has been driven into the mountains north of the Kaladan valley and is now awaiting for the worst to come.

(3) Chin Hills area: The Anglo-Indian 17th Division, which is at present being subjected to furious Japanese attacks at the Chin Hills area is composed of the 63rd and 84th Brigades. It has remained in this sector since the time of Japanese occupation of entire Burma and has been waiting for an opportunity of recapturing Burma. Since February 23, the enemy detailed troops to Tidim, Tonzan, Kalemyo, Kenede Peak, Mintamin and other strategic key points. The Japanese Forces marched northwestward from Kalewa and Kalemyo and occupied Fort White on the night of March 8. They later concentrated their attacks on Tidim and Kenede Peak, disrupting the communications between the two points. At Kenede Peak, a powder magazine was blasted, causing considerable damage to the enemy troops.

Mintamin Occupied

In the meantime, the X X Unit that had started the general offensive, divided itself into several contingents and, vigorously advancing toward Kanbatto, annihilated the 400 enemy troops there at a stroke. The Unit then occupied Mintamin.

Our contingents in the central part of the formation are now closing on against the mainstay of the enemy division. Two Units which crossed the Manipur River on the night of March 8 and took the lead in the campaign against the Chin Hills are now advancing toward Tidim carrying everything before them. The fate of the enemy 17th Division stationed there is now approaching to its last moment just as the destiny of the West African 81st Division.

German Lines Stop Soviet Offensives

(Continued From Page 1)

ing toward Stara-Konstantinov, where, however, the German defense has been so strengthened that the Soviet forces have been repelled with extremely heavy losses.

"Further to the west, the Soviet forces have been driven out of Tarnopol and east of the town a fierce battle is underway. However, there is no longer any question of an encirclement of that town since the operation's started on Saturday although powerful Soviet reinforcements have been brought in that area."

Germans Evacuate Kherson

Drawing attention next to the southern wing, the commentator asserted that the Soviet forces were pressing toward Ingul and the Ingulev River, southeast of Krivoi Rog, and that the Soviet pressure had increased on the lower reaches of the Dnieper, where the German front, since the evacuation of Nikopol, had been withdrawn in connection with the general disengagement movement. "This necessitated a general shifting of the front on the lower Dnieper and the front town of Kherson was consequently evacuated," he said.

"The German troops stationed there were withdrawn to Nikolaiev after they had completely demolished the facilities," he added.

"The general impression today is that the Soviet divisions have sustained extremely heavy losses along the whole front at the Bug River without reaching the river in their attacks, and on the northern wing both along the upper reaches of the Bug as well as at Tarnopol, the energetically conducted German counter-attacks are successful."

GOOD CROPS FOR BULGARIA

Special

LISBON, March 13.—"Winter crops are growing well," said Dr. Ivan Beshkoff, Bulgarian Minister of Agriculture, during an interview with the press today, according to a report from Sofia.

Dr. Beshkoff announced that a very good crop could be expected if the temperature does not drop.

"Measures to speed up the spring sowing have already been taken," he said, adding, "the raising of livestock has been improved to ensure abundant supplies of meat for the population."

SPOKESMAN SCORES REICH BOAT SINKING

Avers R.A.F. Violated International Law By Attacking Ship In Spanish Waters

Special

BERLIN, March 13.—Flagrant violation of international law was committed in Spanish waters by British bombers and torpedo-carrying planes yesterday.

At 4:30 p.m. on Sunday, British planes bombed and torpedoed the German steamer, Kirissi, at the mouth of the Ebro estuary. The ship was set on fire and sunk.

The Kirissi was formerly a French vessel built in 1934 as a special freighter with a refrigerator plant and displaced 3,723 tons. It was ceded to Germany under the terms of the Laval agreement.

Meanwhile, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared today that the sinking of the Kirissi is another new act of war committed by Britain in neutral waters.

"As there is no difference between territorial waters and territory," he pointed out, "this low act means in the interpretation of international law that Britain is carrying war into a neutral country." He emphasized that this development is being sharply watched in Berlin. According to latest reports reaching here, ten men of the crew lost their lives while 15 others were injured.

The spokesman also stated that British motor torpedo boats in the Mediterranean have recently increased their attacks on German vessels from Turkish territorial waters to which they return immediately after the attacks are carried out.

3 British Planes Downed

Special

BERLIN, March 13.—Three British planes which attacked in vain targets in the bay of Cattaro in the early morning hours of March 8 were shot down by German anti-aircraft guns.

The pilot who had baled out was rescued and taken prisoner by the Germans. Two other British planes fired at the German sea rescue launch which had taken the British pilot on board.

Britain Concerned Over Soviet Action

(Continued From Page 1)

seemed to be a good deal of confusion today over what represents the party line in connection with the Soviet recognition of the Badoglio Government and asked if Hull might have any explanation of it. The dispatch said that Hull replied that he supposed as the war went on there would be that kind of thing occurring everywhere in Europe.

A Washington dispatch said that diplomatic and anti-Axis quarters in Washington were completely surprised by Moscow's move. It was believed that the United States Government did not have advance information of the Soviet-Badoglio exchange until it was announced from Moscow. Some persons in Washington said that they felt the Soviet Union's latest move confirmed the earlier opinion that Premier Josef Stalin was following his own foreign policy independent of the Anglo-Americans, which might have vital bearings on the future settlement at a peace conference.

The dispatch said that already the Isolationists were alarmed by the Soviet action and were warning that the United States had to maintain a large standing army after the present hostilities. The dispatch said that from the political and military standpoint, Badoglio had been recognized all along as a primary concern of the Anglo-Americans rather than of the Soviet Union. It pointed out that Soviet diplomacy, however, was vitally interested in Balkan affairs, such as Jugoslavia, and that the Soviet-Badoglio decision might have some Balkan significance.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 14

In the Mediterranean, an enemy submarine was sunk by our submarine chaser.

In the Italian Front, seven enemy planes were shot down over the Nettuno beachhead by our fighters and anti-aircraft artillery. In other sectors, there were no fighting operations of major importance.

Targets in the southern coast of England were again attacked by our bombers.

British raiders bombed Western Germany last night.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front where an embittered struggle is continuing on the deeply soaked roads and in muddy terrain, both sides have thrown into action fresh formations. Our troops, facing superior enemy formations, are distinguishing themselves by an exemplary courage and unshakable fighting spirit.

Within the last few days, the "Grossdeutschland" Panzer Grenadier Division commanded by Lieutenant von Manteuffel, and the 59th Army Corps led by Lieutenant-General Friedrich Wilhelm Schultz were granted citations.

The town of Kherson was evacuated within the ambit of the systematic detachment move after all important war installations were destroyed by us.

In the area south of Staro-Konstantinoff and east of Tarnopol, our counter-attacks were successful. In other sectors of the front, the Soviets launched major but unsuccessful attacks in the area northwest of Nevel only.

In the fighting during the past few days, the 170th Lower Saxon Schleswig-Holstein Infantry Division with formations attached to it and commanded by Colonel Hass particularly distinguished itself.

Promotion for Doolittle

Special

LISBON, March 13.—President Roosevelt, today, asked the Senate for its approval regarding the promotion of Major-General James H. Doolittle, Commander of the U.S. Eighth Air Force in England, to the rank of lieutenant-general, according to a report received here. It is recalled that Doolittle had led the abortive American air raid on Japan Proper on April 18, 1942.

POSTWAR AMERICA TO FACE BIG CRISIS

Swedish Professor Predicts Mass Unemployment in United States After War

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 11.—The United States faces the greatest economic crisis after this war, Professor Myrdal pointed out in his speech here before the Society for Postwar Economy. Last fall, Professor Myrdal was sent by the Swedish Government to the United States to study the sociological and economic developments of that country.

Myrdal said in his speech that after the war there will be scarcity in some of the markets in the United States and overproduction in others. This disparity between the two markets, he declared, will inevitably result in mass unemployment. He pointed out that it may be possible to stave off depression for the time being but a deflation crisis will in the end develop equal to those experienced in the past.

The Professor added that two years after the termination of the European War, the United States will face a crisis caused by agricultural overproduction. It will be possible to prevent such an event, he said but added that the political development in the country will probably make it impossible to stave off such a tendency. Myrdal declared that the economy of the United States will affect the entire world.

Jew Assassinates Briton

Special

LISBON, March 14.—Robinson, British subject, and Director of the Postal Service in Palestine, was assassinated by a Jewish terrorist in his Haifa office, it is reported from Palestine. The British police in Palestine have been reinforced by 200 special police officers, who have just arrived from Britain to maintain order.

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ANGLO-U.S. COERCION FAILS TO MOVE EIRE

Action Results in Fanning Anti-American Sentiment Among Neutral Countries

By OUR POLITICAL COMMENTATOR

The venomous hands of the Anglo-American Powers have finally extended to Eire, the only neutral country within the British Empire. The United States Government, on February 21, made a demand to Eire that the Japanese and German diplomatic offices within that country be closed, on the alleged grounds that the presence of the Consul and diplomatic representatives of the Axis nations constitutes a danger to the lives of the American soldiers and the military actions of anti-Axis forces. Britain, too, has expressed herself in support of America's attitude.

This high-handed action of the Washington Government was ignored by the Eire Government. Eire, which is maintaining strict neutrality, is justified in taking this attitude, for should she accept the Anglo-American demand, Eire would have to abandon her glorious independence which she has won at the cost of thousands of lives sacrificed in many bloody strifes extending over many years, and would reduce herself to her erstwhile status of a colony to serve as a mere slave to Britain and America. No wonder, therefore, that the Irish press should have expressed itself in support of the Government's action by declaring that the issue involves the abandonment or otherwise of Eire's policy of neutrality to which the Irish people are also giving full support.

In a frantic attempt to establish a "diplomatic bridgehead" in every neutral country as a preliminary step for her world conquest, however, the United States, in concert with Britain, is now apparently working out some retaliatory measures, which include the closure of the frontier between Eire and North Ireland, surveillance over the entire border line, severance of diplomatic relations with that country and the suspension of economic cooperation with Eire.

U.S. Announces Reprisals

As a measure of reprisal, the U.S. State Department on March 10 announced in an official note that it had cancelled the contract concluded with the Irish Government for the sale of the American steamship Wolverine and on March 12 the British Government prohibited all travelling between the British Isles and Eire. Both the United States and Britain also forbade Irish workers in these countries to visit their families in Eire.

Such methods on the part of the United States and Britain are all of a piece with their general policy of persecuting neutral countries once they find them abiding too strictly to their neutrality to suit Anglo-American interests. That the persecution most often takes the form of economic sanctions is a glaring manifestation of their, especially American, plutocratic imperialism. This is only intensifying the anti-American sentiment.

The reason why America is adopting the strong attitude of exerting economic pressure on Eire is because Eire is importing foodstuffs and goods of daily necessity from America on board American vessels.

Irish Stand Firm

The 3,000,000 people of Eire in whose veins run the blood of the gallant Celtic race will not allow themselves to be frightened by such intimidation into discarding their national pride for the sake of bread. That they will not do so may be seen from the fact that the people of Eire have kept on resisting the pressure from the Anglo-Americans and indications are that the Irish people will preserve their freedom which they gained only after fighting against racial prejudice, religious persecution, economic pressure, famine and massacres until in 1937 they finally became independent as the Republic of Eire.

The Irish only accepted the position of a British dominion as a matter of form according to the Constitution. Consequently as they hate the Anglo-Americans.

It was the Irish who sent a congratulatory message to General Yamashita on the occasion of the fall of Singapore. Against the stationing of American troops in North Ireland in January 1941 Eire filed a strong protest and has since been adopting a firm attitude toward America.

Eire Has Trump Card

Eire has the last trump card to play against America and Britain in counteracting the economic pressure. The trump card is the presence of the Irish in key industries not only in England but also in America.

A rough estimate puts the number of Irish workers in England at 300,000. With regard to America, 2,500,000 Irish went to settle in that country 100 years ago and large indeed is the number of descendants of these same settlers who are American soldiers today or who are employed in American industries.

An important question arises as to what the Irish element in America will do if the United States applies economic pressure on Eire and breaks off diplomatic relations with that country. The situation is likely to become more confused than it is today.

In adopting a strong policy against neutral countries to further her own interests, America has only succeeded in fanning anti-American sentiment and resulting in the collapse of her foreign policy.

East Asia Round-Up

Trade Talks Held

Special

HSINKING, March 15.—The imports and exports of vital goods for this year between Manchoukuo and Mengchiang were discussed here yesterday in the State Council building.

Electric Engineers Meet

Special

PEKING, March 15.—A conference to develop the electric power industry in Manchoukuo, North China and Mengchiang was opened here on March 13. A similar meeting will be held in Manchoukuo next July with the participation of Chinese and Chosenese delegates.

Bali Schools Increase

Special

SINGARADJA, March 15.—Thirty new public schools have been established here during April, 1943 to February of this year bringing the total number of public schools throughout Bali Island to 266 with a total attendance of 36,000 students. The educational authorities plan to set up 50 more schools by April.

Java Increasing Barley

Special

DJAKARTA, March 15.—The planting of barley will be increased on the plateau near Malang, Wonasobo and in Lumbang. Coffee plantations near the craters of Merapi volcano in Boesoeki Province will be turned into barley fields with seeds brought from Japan. Good progress is also noted in the growth of wheat of the Burmese species planted last month in several provinces.

Ministry Being Reorganized

Special

MANILA, March 15.—About 30 per cent of the Manila personnel of the Ministry of Public Works and Communications will be working in many provinces after the reorganization of the various offices under the Ministry is completed, stated Minister Quintin Paredes.

Studying Japanese, Hindustani

Special

SHONAN, March 15.—The young Indian volunteers, who have been selected to study military science in Japan for three years are now learning the Japanese and Hindustani languages.

Travelling Clinics Popular

Special

MEDAN, March 14.—"Travelling clinics" sponsored by the Bureau of Public Health of the Government office in the East Coast Province in Sumatra recently carried out a medical examination headed by Japanese doctors and pharmacists throughout the province and rendered medical treatment to more than 5,700 native inhabitants.

Filipino Pass Exams

Special

MANILA, March 12.—The names of 35 successful candidates, who are to be sent to Japan as Government scholars, were forwarded yesterday to the Malacanan, and after a two-month preliminary training 25 students will be selected to complete the second group to study in Japan.

Fewer Crimes Noted

Special

BANGKOK, March 15.—Attesting to the greater stability in living conditions in Thailand, Justice Minister Captain Thawan Thamrong Nawasawat declared that there was a sharp decrease in the number of civil and criminal cases last year.

Expanding Radio Stations

Special

SHONAN, March 15.—Four transmitting radio stations are now in operation in Malai, while two more will be shortly established in Ipoh and Malacca.

Publicity Council Formed

Special

HSINKING, March 15.—A Publicity and Information Council has been organized here recently in order to perfect the wartime publicity and information system in Manchoukuo.

Bank Branches Operating

Special

MANILA, March 15.—Excepting five agencies, which were destroyed by the retreating U.S.A.F.F.E. at the outbreak of the war, all provincial bank branches of the Philippine National Bank are actively functioning today, according to Vicente Carmona, president of the bank.

Chinese Make Donation

Special

SEMARANG, March 14.—A monetary gift amounting to 53,000 guilders collected by Chinese inhabitants in Semarang Province was presented to the Home Defense Aid Society on March 12 by Sei Tjonghauw, Chinese member of the Java Central Council.

Aiding Chinese Students

Special

PENANG, March 14.—The Penang Branch of the Overseas Chinese Association has decided to grant three scholarships to enable three local Chinese youths to study in the College of Medicine in Shonan with a view to helping Chinese students in their higher studies.

Javanese Farmers Migrate

Special

DJAKARTA, March 14.—About 1,800 agrarian families selected from the densely populated districts in Bensoeki Province are now being transferred to Banjoewangi in the same province where each family will be given free land to plant rice.

Fish Factory Built

Special

SAIGON, March 14.—A large fish salting plant has been recently completed at Phantiet, southern Annam, to preserve fish which are abundantly available in that district.

Academia Sinica Opening

Special

NANKING, March 14.—The Academia Sinica here, which has been closed since the outbreak of the China Affair, will be reopened under the control of the Executive Yuan on March 30 to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking. The academy will have six research departments as well as a library, museum and a meteorological observatory.

Java Chinese Contribute

Special

SURABAYA, March 14.—The total Chinese donation toward the warplane purchase fund in Java has reached 700,000 guilders and the local Overseas Chinese Association has donated 200,000 guilders to the Japanese military authorities. On the occasion of the second New Java Day marking Dutch surrender two years ago, the Djakarta Chinese Residents' Association donated 500,000 guilders to the same fund.

JOINT RITES AT YOKOSUKA

Late Rear-Admiral Shoji and Other Heroes Honored

Joint funeral services for the late Rear-Admiral Kiichiro Shoji and other naval officers who had heroically given their lives in the War of Greater East Asia were solemnly observed on Wednesday at the Yokosuka Naval Station according to Buddhist rites.

Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, other officers and representatives and members of the bereaved families were in attendance.

Kaya Named Adviser

Okinori Kaya, former Finance Minister, Wednesday was appointed adviser to the Finance Ministry and concurrently a member of the National Savings Encouragement Committee. With the appointment of Mr. Kaya, the Finance Ministry now has five advisers, namely, Toyotaro Yuki, Kenji Kodama, Norihiko Yatsushiro, Ryuta Ono and Mr. Kaya.

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NEW TRAVEL RULING AFFECTS BUS LINES

Restrictions Set on Use of Taxis, Hired Cars; Details Of New Setup Revealed

Regarding the new measure to limit passenger travel, adopted by the Cabinet for the purpose of gearing the transportation system for increased wartime efficiency, the following points were clarified by the authorities in replies to questions asked by the Asahi on Tuesday:

Q. Is it necessary to apply to police offices for certificates required for ordinary, short-distance travel?

A. Basically, permits issued by police offices are necessary. Regarding persons who live in regionally inconvenient places, steps will be taken to have the police branches issue the required certificates. This matter will be finally decided upon soon by the authorities concerned.

Police permits will not be required by persons who have been called to the colors or who have to travel in accordance with the air-defense dispersion measures. Those traveling in the interest of military-controlled factories may present the certificates issued by the official comptrollers.

Q. Will the persons who have certificates be allowed to choose the trains in which they wish to travel?

A. As the police will find it difficult to issue permits in proportion to the transportation capacity of the railway service, the railway authorities will determine which trains shall be taken. Accordingly, when passenger space is lacking, those possessing certificates will be asked to wait.

Q. What is meant by the limitations on travel exceeding 100 kilometers?

A. Those going to Atami on the Tokaido line, Utsunomiya on the Tohoku line, Tomobe on the Joban line, Hatsukano on the Chuo line and other places outside the 100-kilometer limit, in the case from Tokyo, must have certificates. However, there will be some exceptions to this rule.

Q. What will become of the hand baggage consignment system?

A. The hand baggage (check) system will be abolished and the only arrangement available will be the parcel system. Heretofore, any bundle up to 30 kilos could be transported in accordance with the check system, but on and after April 1, this system will be abolished.

As men handling baggage or parcels have been transferred to more vital work, and as women have taken their places, the hand baggage and parcel systems are to be unified in order to attain a higher degree of efficiency.

Reduction of articles carried by passengers is also aimed at by the authorities. For this purpose, parcels will be limited to 10 kilos, but this restriction may be eased to some extent in the future.

Q. What are the details regarding the limitations on the issuance of season tickets?

A. Certain restrictions will be enforced in order to end the abuse of season tickets. For instance, unless certificates are obtained from the companies or factories where the commuters are employed, season tickets may not be issued.

Q. Regarding the bus, taxi and hired car services, what are the details of the limitations measures to be imposed on these modes of travel?

A. Sale of season tickets for distances under two kilometers will be prohibited. The number of buses will be reduced and stops will be adjusted. Moreover, the number of trips will be reduced. The general use of taxis and hired cars will be prohibited. Only such automobiles as will be used for the transportation of industrial workers or for the carrying of expectant mothers to hospitals and so forth will be allowed to operate.

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Exhibition Showing British Aggression In India Set Today

An Indian Anti-British Struggle Exhibition to visualize the construction work now taking place in new India and the ruthless colonial policy of the British endeavoring to suppress the constructive ardor of the Indians will be held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihonbashi between March 16 and 24 sponsored by the East Asiatic General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. On display will be huge mural photographs of the march on to Delhi, British aggressions and exploitation, anti-British demonstrations and other items numbering several hundred.

MALAI WILL UP OUTPUT OF FIBER FOR CLOTHING

Aims at Self-Sufficiency by Using New Method of Cultivating Ramie

Domei

TAIPING, March 13.—Efforts to secure self-sufficiency in clothing material for Malai are being favored with bright prospects.

It was revealed here that frequent experiments for the cultivation of a better quality of ramie for clothing material have met with encouraging results.

As a result, conferences among agricultural experts and Government officials are being held here to discuss a new method of cultivating ramie on a large scale.

Meanwhile, the production of fiber from pineapple and coconut plants throughout Malai is making good progress.

ENEMY FOOLING INDIANS

Exhibits Obsolete Nippon-Made Arms as Captured "War Booty"

Special

RANGOON, March 12.—In an attempt to beguile the people of India, the Anglo-American forces are exhibiting obsolete Japan-made arms imported into India from China years ago as "war trophies" captured from Japanese troops, according to reports reaching here.

Well-informed circles commenting on the report declared that unrest caused among the Indians who have learned of the smashing victory of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army over the British on the Arakan Front has compelled the Anglo-American authorities to resort to childish attempts to fool the Indian population.

Maj.-Gen. Sato Dies

Major-General Yasunosuke Sato, retired, died of illness on March 14 at the age of 79. The deceased was connected with the South Manchuria Railway Company for many years and was an outstanding authority on Chinese affairs.

NETAJI'S DOCUMENT DENOUNCES BRITAIN

Memoirs Recorded During Travels Abroad Between 1920-34 Revealed for First Time

A precious document recording the struggle for India's liberation between 1920 and 1934 written by Subhas Chandra Bose in 1934 during his travels abroad after his escape from the clutches of the British authorities in India has just come to light.

The Netaji, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, who is now fighting side by side with the soldiers of Nippon on the Indo-Burmese border to shatter the armed strength of Britain, jotted down his thoughts as they came to him as he sat in his room in a Viennese inn in 1934. He wrote them without any reference book or a single newspaper clipping so that all the facts are intimately personal and first-hand.

The following are some of his observations as published by Domei:

"The first time that the Indian people realized that they were a conquered people was when they were placed under the rule of the British.

"Even during the time that India was governed by the Mohammedans, almost no interference was attempted with provincial autonomy and the people enjoyed perfect freedom of religion, culture and social relations. British historians without exception deliberately ignore this point but whenever they offer crude criticisms regarding the 'despotic rule of Orientals' they forget that, whereas behind the mantle of 'despotic Oriental rule' the people enjoyed unexpected freedom; under the so-called civilized and democratic rule of the British, the Indian people have been completely deprived of their freedom.

"Today, there is nowhere in India even an inch of soil where an Indian may freely dispose of his own affairs.

"The Indian people have gradually realized that the new invaders (the British) are fundamentally different in nature from the many invaders that had overrun India in the past. These new invaders came, not simply to trade, make money or to spread religion with missionary zeal like the old invaders, but to conquer, subjugate and exploit the people of India. And unlike the old invaders, the new invaders have not made India their home but have operated from the outside to rule India as foreign despots."

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS ORGANS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN JAVA

Aim Is to Improve Relations Between Moslems and Prefectural Chiefs

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 15.—Aiming for a smoother administration regarding Moslem affairs, the Military Administration has decided to open Religious Affairs Sections at all Provincial and Special Municipal offices on April 1.

The new system is expected to remove the friction which is apt to take place between Moslems and Prefectural chiefs who have been handling Moslem preaching, financial affairs and customs.

The creation of the religious affairs sections is also expected to ensure more consistent religious policies throughout Java.

Sultanate offices will augment the personnel of their religious sections in line with the central policy, it is understood.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1944

The Impending Competition

The longer the war continues, the more clear does it become that Britain and the United States are destined to engage in ever sharper and more bitter trade rivalry which will continue long after the war. The diplomatic moves which the United States has recently been assiduously making are obviously designed to lay the foundations of a strong competitive position, while the recent statements issued by the heads of the five principal banks of Britain, the report of the Federation of British Industries, and the statement of Lord Woolton before the House of Lords last month all indicate the seriousness with which the British are making plans to oppose the American challenge. So compelling is the interest demanded by this covert preparation for the coming struggle that even disinterested third parties have been constrained to take notice, as, for instance in the case of a particularly penetrating analysis appearing in a recent issue of the Soviet Journal War and the Laboring Class.

It is significant that all these projected moves and all these expressions of views from whatever quarter are based on certain inescapable fundamental facts on which there is no disagreement. The facts are these:

Britain must export or die. Her economic existence depends upon a profitable foreign trade. Before the war, such a profitable foreign trade was made possible by her historically unequalled industrial organization, her great merchant marine, her lucrative overseas investments, her vast colonial empire, and her control over rich market areas. But the war has caused a complete dislocation of her industrial organization. The Axis attacks have destroyed the greater part of her merchant marine while the United States has vastly increased her competitive fleet. The profitable overseas investments have had to be sold to pay for war supplies, with her American rival taking over most of her former holdings. The extensive colonial empire has crumbled away, while even in the regions which still remain to her, American interests are infiltrating to undermine Britain's heretofore undisputed supremacy. Her control over rich markets has vanished. East Asia has shaken loose from British domination; the establishment of the New Order in Europe means the end of British exploitation of the European continent; Latin America is being staked off by the United States; even the British dominions and colonies will no longer welcome British goods since they have built up their own industries under the stimulus of war needs. So while Britain will need to export more than ever to preserve her precarious existence, the areas to which she can export are steadily shrinking. It will mean intensified effort on her part and increasingly bitter competition to retain the market areas in which she still retains some fighting chance.

At the same time, the United States will find herself under an equally imperative necessity to export. Under the stimulus of abnormal wartime needs, she has already expanded her productive power until her volume of production far exceeds her normal pre-war domestic consumption plus her normal pre-war overseas trade. After the war she will find herself with a glut of unusable goods and a vast surplus of productive power. The president of the General Motors Corporation has estimated that after the war, production will have to be curtailed to one-third of its present level. But such a curtailment will cause the unemployment of 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 workers with cataclysmic consequences to social stability in America. The only solution is to export on a hitherto unprecedented scale, to dump wholesale on foreign lands, to convert the whole world into a market for American surplus products. But such a solution will make inevitable a cut-throat competition with British exporters. Particularly will the victory of the Axis and the consequent restriction of the areas in which British and American activities will be possible intensify all the more the competition for the exclusive control of those areas.

It is in anticipation of this competition that the British and the Americans are already laying plans to wrestle with each other the very while they are nominally cooperating in the present war. Britain hopes to divide up the markets of the world so that she can be assured of monopoly control over at least some share of the world's trade, while the United States with more presumptuous ambitions favors wide open competition everywhere. Britain hopes to establish a Western European bloc under her control to obstruct the formation of a unified Europe under the New Order which would make the European continent self-sufficing. British bankers with government support hope to launch a trade offensive in Latin America to regain some of the markets which they have already lost to the United States. The United States on her part has already extended the tentacles of her investments into India, Iran, Iraq, and Arabia, to say nothing of disclosing her boundless ambitions for the control of the Pacific and East Asia.

Both nations look upon manipulation of currency as an instrument to further their trade. The Keynes Plan of the British and the White Plan of the Americans for the supposed international stabilization of currency are obviously both credit plans to facilitate the absorption of surplus goods. The program of the so-called United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, nominally for the purpose of extending aid to war devastated areas, is obviously an ingenious scheme to make foreign countries absorb the output of America's over-expanded productive machinery.

In the forthcoming competition, the British are apparently already committed to government control and regulation of their export offensive. In the United States, there is still domestic dispute as to whether the trade program should be carried out under governmental control or by private initiative. The Baruch Plan calls for strict governmental control under executive power; the George Plan calls for a less strict governmental control under legislative supervision; while private business interests call for private initiative. All pay lip service to the ideals of free trade and the scrapping of preferential tariffs, retaliatory tariffs, quotas, and other such paraphernalia. But the intensity of competition will inevitably tend toward the concentration of control in official hands, and self interest will inevitably lead toward the intensification, not abolition, of rigid control measures like artificial tariffs and quotas.

Thus the stage is being set for trade competition between Britain and the United States on an unprecedentedly bitter and extensive scale, and the real victims will be the portions of the world which do not succeed in emancipating themselves completely and quickly from the clutches of these two inherently imperialistic Powers.

A Year Ago Today

—March 16, 1943—

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, strongly opposed the plan of holding an anti-Axis conference to discuss the post-war situation. Holding of such a conference while the war is still going on, the Senator said, will only result in obstructing the prosecution of the war. Connally expressed hope that the Senate will not be involved in such a meaningless conference.

* * *

The ever-rising commodity price in the United States has caused half-a-million miners to demand an increase in their pay by two dollars a day to guarantee their living. President John L. Lewis of the C.I.O., disgusted with the lukewarm attitude of the mine owners expressed his determination to call a strike if the demand is not met.

* * *

Declaring that not only a large government subsidy is required to produce synthetic rubber but that it is not suitable for general purposes, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States said that the American Government has to try to secure rubber resources within the American Continent to meet the large wartime demand.

* * *

The casualties suffered by the British Eighth Army in the Libyan Front reached 13,600, the British Information Ministry announced today.

* * *

Chinese students studying in the United States are refusing to return to Chungking upon the completion of their studies in American colleges and universities because of the chaotic conditions at home.

* * *

The ruthless exploitation of the Anglo-American businessmen at the expense of the Bolivian people was severely criticized by the Bolivian press. Giving no thought to the welfare of the Bolivian workers the American and British capitalists are massing large fortune from trade in Bolivian products while the condition of the native workers is daily becoming worse.

No Idealism or Confidence

Churchill's Reference to President Wilson's Fourteen Points Is Naught But Empty Talk

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
Written for the Nippon Times

Whether feeling uncertain as to the final outcome of the war or losing the confidence in the might of Anglo-Saxon arms to bring about the so-called unconditional surrender of the Axis nations, the British Prime Minister in his recent speech before the House of Commons took great pains to re-define the term "unconditional surrender." When he spoke before the House last September reviewing at length the war and diplomatic situation then prevailing, he used this most arrogant term triumphantly with reference to the negotiations with the Badoglio Government, and repeated it at least six times. The poor Italian generals who acted as peace missions for that government had only to listen patiently to that threatening term repeated in Madrid, in Lisbon and in Syracuse. Whatever might be the connotations of the term, whoever reads Churchill's speech of September 21, cannot but be impressed with the elated victor's mood, in which the unconditional surrender is to be taken literally and in its primary, unqualified meaning.

The tone is totally changed, however, in his recent speech, and he offers many apologies stating that "the term unconditional surrender does not mean that the German people will be enslaved and destroyed," and that "it does not mean that they (victors) are entitled to behave in a barbarous manner nor that they wish to blot out Germany from among the nations of Europe." It is manifestly absurd to think that a people so virile and intellectual as the Germans can be "enslaved and destroyed," and it is utterly anachronistic to entertain such ideas that the victor is entitled to behave barbarously toward the vanquished and that he can "blot out" a modern industrial nation from the community of nations without causing dislocation in world economy. Echoing the opinion of the rational, thinking sections of the Anglo-Americans, therefore, many counter-theses have been advanced on the war-aims lately, which call into question the moral ground for, as well as the wisdom of, the presumptuous, empty claim of their rulers in that regard. Whether the British Prime Minister has come to incline his ear to these views is yet to be seen. At any rate, the development of such line of thinking can be awaited with considerable interest.

Other notable points in Churchill's elucidation of the so-called unconditional surrender are his reference to the Atlantic Charter and President Wilson's Fourteen Points. "There will be, for instance, no question," he explains, "of the Atlantic Charter applying to Germany as a matter of right. . . . No such arguments will be admitted by us as were used by Germany after the last war, saying that they surrendered as the consequence of President Wilson's 14 points."

In the months preceding the declaration of the Atlantic Charter there was seen apparent reluctance on the part of the British leaders to clarify their war aims, and their negative attitude was unsparingly criticized and widely commented on. "Mr. Churchill has again refused," wrote an American observer of world affairs six months before the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting on the Atlantic, "to make any detailed statement before Parliament on the nature of the peace for which Great Britain is fighting. This marks the Prime Minister's third refusal, persisted in spite of a rising volume of demand in the British press and in influential political circles." And he analyzed the reasons for Churchill's reticence on the question as follows: "Since American policy is being more and more interwoven with the British war effort, it is important for the American people to understand why the British Government is so reluctant to define its war aims. The usual explanation given is that it is impossible to outline the peace which Britain would write, save in vague generalizations, until the military situation at the close of fighting can be confidently foreseen. The true reason for Mr. Churchill's silence, however, goes much deeper than this. It grows out of the fact that, both abroad and at home, Great Britain is involved in political and social dilemmas of a fundamental nature for which no satisfactory solutions are now in sight. Not knowing how to solve problems of such moment, the British Government therefore shrinks from so much as attempting to define its peace terms."

According to his view, the problems are the inevitable restoration of German leadership in the post-war unified Europe, unavoidable retreat of British capitalistic imperialism centered in the present colonial empire system, conflict between class interests at home, and difficulty in adjusting the Imperial policy to "American interests calling for a system of peaceful world trade." These problems may have been partially solved or shelved at the meeting on the Atlantic when the war aims of the Democracies were first drawn up. When, however, the prospect of war is less bright, naturally those shelved questions will come up again for serious discussion. In point of fact, not a few enlightened minds in America and Britain are beginning to discuss the questions, in earnest.

Churchill's reference to President Wilson's Fourteen Points as an illustration of his new theory of "unconditional surrender" captures our special interest. The Fourteen Points were not used, as Churchill stated, as an argument by the Germans in the last war; they were their sincere hope. Sir Philip Gibbs, British war correspondent, who drove into German territory with the first unit of British troops of occupation immediately following the armistice, reports his talk in a town across the frontier with a German non-commissioned officer, in which the German says: "We're looking forward to President Wilson and his Fourteen Points. That is the hope of the world. We can look forward to a good peace—fair all round." If they were used by any warring nations at all, it was not by the Germans but by the Allies "as propaganda of hope," as pointed out many students of Allied propaganda in the last war. It is true that Wilson, one of the foremost idealists of all time, had no idea of using his peace proposals for the ulterior purpose; but the propagandists, including Colonel House, his personal adviser, were only too ready to do so.

In the light of these facts, we may reasonably conclude that Churchill has no idealism nor confidence of Wilson in 1918. In this connection, the New York Times of February 24 gave exaggerated praise of his speech as "much needed balance between undue optimism and undue gloom." It certainly is a polite way of expressing sharp comment.

WISDOM AND IGNORANCE

By MARIO IDE

I naturally little understood
Life's silly ways and wise in babyhood.
But when I can tell now what's wrong from right,
Is life more gay, more joyous in my sight
Than when I was then wrapped in ignorance?
I trembled with fear at a dog's mere glance;
I cried at folk's noise or their drunken song.
But did I not laugh at a storm most strong,
When grown-ups quivered like eulaila-flowers?
Oh, I miss my life's dawn,—those happy hours!

I've learned the thoughts of ancient sages great,—
Their noble strife against the clutch of Fate.
And I have heard the music of the spheres
Through the sweet songs of poets in my ears,
I've travelled far and wide o'er alien land
And sea. I saw the world's great cities and
Slept in sky-scrapers with men smaller than
Ants walking far below. The fiery sun
Impressed my shadow on the wilds forlorn,
But ah, I miss my ignorant life's dawn!

The great are great, but they are like a star.
The sun is greater far than what they are.
Wisdom shine bright, but what is all its light
Beside child's noble ignorance all dight
With a sheen great in possibilities.
Cradles are where small giants sleep whose eyes
Will haply see such wondrous things in store
As we ne'er hope to see. So I adore
The innocent and its grand ignorance,
And miss my life's dawn wrapped with greatness once,

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Yoshimune and Munetaka

BY SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

The reforms and innovations carried out by Yoshimune the Eighth Shogun, which make the so-called "Kyoho regime" in Japanese history, are so numerous and their social and political implications so far-reaching that in order to give an idea of them we feel we can merely write their headlines.

First, the ingenious system of "Tashidaka" (literally, "added sum"). It was to increase the income of a newly-appointed official to the amount of the emolument attached to his post but to let him revert to his original income when relieved of it. Up till Yoshimune's time most high posts in the Shogunate were hereditary so that men, once appointed to them, enjoyed the privileges attached to them after they left their responsibilities unless they were punished or degraded through grave fault. The new system enabled the Shogun to "lift" talents from lower ranks to high places without adding to the financial burdens of the State. It was a capital device for making the official service a fair field for the competition of capacities.

The most conspicuous illustration of Yoshimune's principle of putting right men in right jobs was the appointment of Ooka Tadasuke (better known as Ooka Echizen no Kami) as Machi-bugyo (Chief Magistrate) of Yedo in 1717, that is, the year after Yoshimune became Shogun. He had long kept an eye on this provincial Bugyo of the little town of Yamada ever since he delivered the right verdict in the long-pending boundary-dispute between Yamada and Matsuzaka (the latter belonging to the great fief of Kii of which Yoshimune was the lord) in favor of the little Yamada against Kii. All the previous judges had been afraid to decide, and delayed, so Ooka's just and fearless decision, though a relief to Yamada, was thought to bring a calamity on his head, but the Shogun's revenge had taken an unexpected form.

'Japanese Solomon'

Machi bugyo of Yedo is equal in modern terms to chief judge, mayor and police-inspector-general combined, one of the highest posts in the Shogun's power to bestow. This appointment was fully justified by the universal fame Ooka has earned in his lifetime and ever after as the wisest judge ever born—"Japanese Solomon." Never was justice more fairly administered anywhere than during the 20 years of Ooka's magistracy in Yedo. Ooka Echizen no Kami is still a household term in Japan, another name for sagacity, fair play and wisdom.

It was probably through Ooka's suggestion that the remarkable institution of "Meyasu-bako" (complaint box) was inaugurated in 1721. Not an original idea certainly, but the way it was conducted and the fruits it bore make it a most characteristic feature of the Kyoho regime. Anyone who had a just grievance against the authorities or who had a good idea to suggest for the promotion of public welfare could gain the ears of the Shogun directly without fear of being punished for rudeness but with every possibility of being richly rewarded if his complaint or recommendation met with the Shogun's approval. Yoshimune himself kept the key to this box and on certain stated days had the "first seeing" of the numerous memorials taken out of the box in his presence. It discharged the same function as a free press does in modern times, and Yoshimune thus kept himself informed of what was going on in all strata of society including the one under his own nose.

To mention the more famous of the results brought about by Meyasu-box memorials, there were the intensive cultivation of medicinal herbs, especially the expensive ginseng-plant hitherto imported from the Continent, the establishment of charity hospital and infirmary for the relief of the poor sick, replacing of thatched roofs with tiled roofs, widening of streets, encouragement to build kura (fire-proof "godowns") on the edges of streets forming crossroads, and organization of the elaborate fire-brigade system which has lasted down to very recent years. Many a ronin and a nameless plebeian through their Meyasu-bako memorials earned money gifts and appointments to honorable positions.

'Potato Teacher'

Though not a pedant like Fifth Shogun Tsunayoshi, Yoshimune showed a keen appreciation for learning and scholarship. He had discarded the famous scholar Arai Hakuseki but put in his place Muro Kyuso and Ogyu Sorai, foremost Kangakusha (scholars of Chinese classics) of the day, of whose advice he made liberal use. He encouraged popular education, the terakoya ("temple-schools") for children numbering more than 800 in Yedo. He caused the Lord of Mito to present to him copies of the great Dai-Nihon-shi (History of Japan) and Reigi Ruiten (Book of ceremonies), both compiled by the famous Mitsukuni; and from the latter he learned to appreciate the sacrosanct nature of Taishosai, the august festivals accompanying the Enthronement ceremony, and so revived the fete after long and irreverent neglect.

Aoki Bunzo (Konyo of the "sweet-potato-teacher" celebrity) was one of Yoshimune's favorite proteges. He was commissioned to travel extensively to look up old manuscripts and to save valuable literary material from perishing. One day rummaging among musty books and worm-eaten papers Konyo came upon an old Dutch book, and turning over its queer pages, thought it would be fun, possibly useful if he could read it, and so plunged into a zealous study of Dutch with the hearty approval and encouragement of Yoshimune. He went down to Nagasaki and tried to get as many scraps of Dutch knowledge as he could from the local scholars but only succeeded in learning about 500 Dutch words which he later taught to Maeno Ryotaku and other pupils of his, as Dutch-mad as himself, so that though he did not live to be a "great Dutch scholar" himself, he was the pioneer of the Dutch learning which had flourished in the pre-Restoration Japan.

It may be remembered that the ban on the importation of European books was lifted by Yoshimune as far back as in 1720, though at the time it had scandalized the conservative officials as it was a flat contradiction of the famous anti-foreign decree of Third Shogun Iyemitsu. His keen and curious appetite for "barbarian knowledge" was illustrated by the fact that he dispatched several scholars to Nagasaki to learn European medicine and science, especially astronomy for which he had a peculiar predilection: it is a famous episode in Yoshimune's career that the first pretentious astronomical observatory in Japan was built by him on the premises of his Shogunal residence.

As Kokugaku Patron

Aoki Konyo, by the way, was also famous as the "discoverer" of the sweet potato, then and since known as "Satsuma potato," originally imported from Ryukiu. Realizing the great food value of this imo, (imo means potato), especially in time of failure in rice crops—sad indeed was the plight of men in rice-famine because people lived almost exclusively on the staple—and Konyo went about preaching the gospel of imo-eating and imo-cultivating for which he has earned the famous sobriquet. It was most likely the result in part of a scrap of information he had come upon in an old volume on "edible plants and medicinal herbs."

As to Yoshimune's contribution to Kokugaku we have but to recall how he made use of Kada Azumamaro in instructing some of his scholar-vassals in Japanese literature, and also his son, Arimaro, in connection with the study of antiquarian lore and ancient court ceremonies, and how he issued in 1728 a remarkable edict encouraging Kokugaku according to the advice of Azumamaro, as we have already learned.

It appears as if imo-eating and the study of Dutch and classical literature were things widely apart, but they only formed the necessary parts making up Yoshimune's ambitious program. While on the one hand he strengthened the political and financial resources of the Shogunate, promoted the cause of justice and fair play, encouraged learning, old and new, native and "barbarian," he, on the other, endeavored to promote the productive industries of the nation. He reclaimed land, increased the arable soil and the volume and variety of food, all of which would have to be treated under the "industry and commerce of Kyoho era," which must be omitted here. Suffice it to note that the population of Yedo had vastly increased during his regime due obviously to his sane and practical rule as well as to the continued peace; so there was a vital need for increasing food. Hence the importance of various social works like charity, relief, fire-combating sysetm, etc. all of which become as essential as the economic enterprises when a small town grows into a great city as Yedo under Yoshimune's rule was fast doing.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

Infidelity grows strong under oppressive civil rule; weak under that which is just.—Christlieb.

* * *

Fools! not to know how health and temperance bless the rustic swain, while luxury destroys her pampered train.—Hesiod.

* * *

To be cautious and vigilant is a virtue, but when carried to excess, it is apt to curb one's natural disposition and bar the enjoyment of the heart. Indifference to gain or reputation is noble, but total absence of ambition brings no good to mankind.—Ts'ai-kent'an.

* * *

Some men will believe nothing but what they can comprehend; and there are but few things that such are able to comprehend.—Evremond.

JAPAN AND PHILIPPINES: A PARALLEL

Basic Similarities Exist Between Two Nations

By MOISES B. BAUTISTA
Special to the Nippon Times

The recent arrival in Tokyo of His Excellency, Hon. Jorge B. Vargas, first Filipino Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary to Japan, and the grand preview of the great Asiatic movie spectacle, "Smite that Flag," a picture made through the joint cooperation of Japanese and Filipino actors and directors, are two outstanding events hailed as tangible signs of a new era in Japanese-Philippine political, economic and cultural relations.

There are many remarkable points of basic similarity between Japan and the Philippines. Regarding national trait, although there is a difference of religion, the existence of something Oriental in the common national feeling of both peoples cannot be denied. While respecting courage in one hand, both countries possess a delicacy of feeling. The fact that the more closely the two nations become associated the stronger the bond of friendship grows, might be attributed to this national trait.

Philippine history, like Japanese history, is replete with glorious and shining records of valor and fortitude in affliction, and greatness in the hour of death. In all straits of life, when the codes of honor and morals are tested, there are outstanding instances of the Filipino people's power and willingness to suffer whatever pain and sorrow may come over.

The Philippines, like Japan, has had in the past eminent patriots imbued with sublime and lofty ideals and burning with the spirit of self-sacrifice, men endowed with an unflinching loyalty and devotion to the country. Rizal, del Pilar, Lopez Jaena, the Lunas, Ponce, Soliman, Malong, Palaris, Silang, Dagohoy, De la Cruz y Bonifacio—these are a few among many—whose very sound stirs the Filipino soul to the depths because these heroes have splendidly upheld the sense of honor of the Filipino.

Physiographic Similarity

With regard to physiographic similarity, we can say that both countries have a limited area and are composed of islands. The Philippines has an area of 115,000 square miles, while Japan has 146,000 square miles. The Philippine coastline stretches for 20,000 miles, while Japan's measures 13,000.

Both Japan and the Philippines exhibit an oceanic character and are washed by the same ocean currents; they are drenched by the same typhoons blowing north and west from the South Pacific. They are connected by natural sea routes which greatly facilitate the exchange of raw materials for economic as well as for cultural development.

Resemblance in geographical conditions naturally brings about similarity in industries, which well explains the early development of agriculture, forestry and fishery in both countries.

Just as in Japan, rice, fish and vegetables form the principal food of the Filipinos. The rice is eaten boiled, while the other materials are cooked in different ways. Rice is also a Filipino staple crop, a great quantity of which is raised to supply the home demand.

On account of the large and constant home demand for fish, the fishing industry has always been extensive in Japan and the Philippines. Crabs, bangus, and other delicious fishes are abundant in Philippine waters.

Just as in Japan there is sake, the national drink, brewed from rice and drunk warm and undiluted, the Filipinos have the tuba, an alcoholic drink extracted from the coconut and from the nipa palm plant.

The Philippines, being mountainous like Japan, has ample waterpower everywhere, much of it sufficient in volume for generating electricity. When it comes to mining as an important industry, Japan cannot compare with the Philippines.

And here we have another resemblance. It is the high rate of increase in population, which indicates that both countries undoubtedly have a great future before them. The population of Japan Proper was 64,450,000 in 1930. This has now increased to around 75,000,000. In the Philippines the population has likewise increased from 13,000,000 to 18,000,000. The density of Japanese population in Japan Proper is 185 persons per square kilometer, while in the Philippines it is only 55 persons. In this respect the Philippines still has plenty of room in reserve.

Both Japan and the Philippines received Indian and Chinese civilizational influences in ancient times and of Occidental culture in modern times.